

CP  
CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



REPORTS  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
School Medical Officer  
AND THE  
Chief Public Health Inspector  
1967

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1967



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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT, 1967

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HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1967)

*Chairman :*

ALD. A. L. ROBINSON, M.B.E.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUN. P. M. HEALY

THE MAYOR, COUN. F. L. MACKMAN

THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL, ALD. J. W. SETCHFIELD (*ex-officio*)

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, COUN. C. W. SWIFT (*ex-officio*)

ALD. A. W. CLEMENTS, M.M.

ALD. MRS. M. SWIFT

ALD. R. C. HOWARD

COUN. D. W. BRACEY

COUN. A. D. DESBOROUGH

COUN. R. L. DRAYCOTT

COUN. T. A. GRAY

COUN. J. E. HALL

COUN. G. R. RIDGWAY

*Co-opted Members :*

MRS. E. E. L. SAVAGE

MRS. A. PHILPOT

MR. C. GREENWOOD

MR. S. G. GASCOINE



# STAFF — 1967

*Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :*  
WILLIAM GIBB SMEATON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

---

## *Superintendent Nursing Officer :*

Miss I. Sylvester, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (To 31.1.67)  
Miss M. C. Edwards, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (From 1.2.67)

## *Health Visitors :*

Miss M. Julyan, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., H.V. Cert.	Mrs. B. Sewter, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.
Miss F. Coles, S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V.Cert.	Mrs. D. Vyse, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (From 1.7.67)
Mrs. S. A. Greaves, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V Cert	

## *Tuberculosis Health Visitor :*

Mrs M. Gorton, S.R.N., B.T.A.

## *Midwives :*

Miss E. E. Lepper, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Miss M. Needham, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. N. M. Postance, S.R.N., S.C.M.	Miss P. Sharpe, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To 3.12.67)
Mrs. V. M. Dean (Part-time from 1.12.67)	Mrs. D. A. Vyse, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (To 30.6.67)
Mrs. J. Steele, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time to 30.11.67)	Mrs. C. E. M. Gee, S.R.N., S.C.M. (To 31.3.67)

## *District Nurses :*

Miss H. Hinchcliffe, S.E.N.	Mrs. B. W. Shelford, S.R.N.
Mrs. B. Schrey, S.E.N.	Mrs. P. M. Tegerdine, S.R.N.
Miss B. A. Charlton, S.R.N.	Mrs. E. V. Challinor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Mathews, S.R.N.	Mrs. A. Abbott, S.R.N. (Relief Nurse from 14.10.67)

## *Matron—Day Nursery :*

	Miss M. Rainbow
<i>Sister :</i> Miss J. Cook	<i>Staff Nurse :</i> Miss B. Atkin, N.N.E.B. (To 7.4.67)
	Mrs. M. Abley, S.R.N. (From 10.4.67)

---

## *Mental Health and Welfare Officer :*

G. Smith

*Mental Welfare Officer :*  
D. W. Favell (Cert. in Social Work)

*Home Teacher for the Blind :*  
Miss D. Elkington

*Welfare Officer for the Physically Handicapped :*  
Mrs. R. Smith

---

*Home Help Organiser :*  
Mrs. M. Riddington

*Assistant Home Help Organiser :*  
Mrs. C. Carrott (Part-time) (To 31.1.67)  
Mrs. I. Sharpe (Part-time) (From 1.2.67)

---

*Principal School Dental Officer :*  
A. E. Hurford, V.R.D., B.D.S.

*Assistant School Dental Officer :*  
Mrs. J. S. Ross, B.D.S. (From 2.10.67)

*Dental Anaesthetist :*  
Dr. P. C. Harrison (Part-time)

*Dental Assistants :*  
Miss E. Nichols, Mrs. J. Brown

*Assistant School Medical Officer :*  
Dr. P. Sutcliffe (Part-time)

*School Nurses :*  
Mrs. L. Young, S.R.N., R.F.N.      Mrs. M. Parson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.  
Mrs. S. A. Coward, S.R.N., B.T.A.

*Speech Therapists :*  
Mrs. D. Bambridge (Part-time)  
Mrs. M. McConnell (Part-time)

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*Administrative Assistant :*  
B. A. Potts

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<i>Clerical Staff :</i>		
Miss H. M. Steward	Miss J. Warrington	G. Saunders
Mrs. C. Carrott (Part-time)	(To 15.12.67)	Miss W. Tebbs
(From 1.2.67)	Mrs. A. Slater	Miss J. Fletcher
Mrs. W. Bates (Part-time)	Mrs. P. Dearden	
Mrs. B. A. Abington	(Part-time)	
(Part-time)		

City Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Peterborough.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once more I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1967. This report includes Delegated Health and Welfare Services and School Medical Service.

The statistics largely compare favourably with England and Wales, but attention is once more drawn to the large number of deaths due to lung cancer. Although this figure is smaller than the previous year, there is every justification again to give the grim reminder that lung cancer to a large extent, can be prevented by the avoidance of cigarette smoking.

Our Neighbourly Help Scheme, a scheme to augment the Home Help Service, is carrying on very satisfactorily and is proving to be a great boon to the aged and housebound.

There is still an increase in 48 hour discharges of maternity patients and we are fortunate in having a Midwife who is specially assigned to these discharges. There has also been a proportionate increase in home confinements.

Again there has been an absence of serious outbreaks of infectious disease in the City. In this connection it is pleasing to note that our courses on food hygiene which are given to Food Handlers are proving very successful. By this means Food Handlers are shown the responsibilities they owe to the community in reducing the incidence of food poisoning.

As before, I am much indebted for the help given to me by Doctors doing work on a part-time sessional basis, and I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health and Welfare Committee for their encouragement and help, and the Staff in the Department for their loyal and efficient service.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. SMEATON.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

November, 1968.



## SECTION I

### STATISTICS

#### Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for 1967 is 66,100. This is an increase of 340 over 1966. The natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths, was 565.

#### Births

The crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 18.82. When adjusted for the purpose of comparing the rate with other areas by applying the comparability factor of 0.95, this shows a rate of 17.88. This rate compares with a figure for England and Wales of 17.2.

In 1967 there were 1,244 live births registered, 625 males and 619 females, a total increase of 61 from 1966. 127 of this total were illegitimate, representing a figure of 10.20% of the total live births.

#### Still Births

An increase of 16 on the 1966 figure gives a total still births registered in 1967 of 30 (27 legitimate and 3 illegitimate). This gives a rate per 1,000 births (live and still) of 23.55 which compares with the national rate of 14.8. This follows a year when the total still births recorded was the lowest for 10 years, and one must go back as far as 1956 to find a higher still birth rate per 1,000 births (live and still) in the City than that recorded in 1967.

#### Death Rate

679 deaths were registered, 386 males and 293 females, in total 80 fewer than 1966. The crude Death Rate per 1,000 population was 10.27. Following adjustment for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.01 the rate is increased to 10.37 per 1,000. The national figure for the same period was 11.2. Table II gives a breakdown by cause of death, age and sex.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system were 7 less than in 1966 and were responsible for the deaths of 201 males and 171 females (approximately 55% of all deaths recorded).

Deaths from coronary disease were 162, an increase of 4 on last year's figure. 62% of the total were males, 16 of whom died below the age of 55.

The number of deaths from malignant disease was 113, showing a reduction of 29 on the 1966 figure. 22 persons died from cancer of the lung or bronchus, a notable reduction of 18 on the previous year. 21 of the deaths registered in 1967 were males and of the total of 22, 11 persons died under the age of 65.

No deaths from tuberculosis occurred during the year.

Accidental deaths totalled 34, 11 involving motor vehicles.

### Infant Mortality

19 infant deaths were registered in 1967, giving a death rate per 1,000 Live Births of 15.27. This compares favourably with the England and Wales rate of 18.3. Satisfactory City figures are shown also in the comparable rates for neonatal and early neonatal mortality (see Appendix Table I). The perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 32.97 (see Appendix Table I) is, however, disappointing and compares with the national rate of 25.4. This high figure is accounted for by the high rate of still births, the 30 recorded representing over 70% of the total cases used in the calculation of the Perinatal Mortality rate.

15 males and 4 females died in 1967; of these 13 occurred within one month and 12 under the age of one week. In 8 cases the cause of death was associated with prematurity.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In 1967 the number of cases of infectious disease notified in the City totalled 779 as compared with 675 during 1966. As in 1966 a high incidence of measles was mainly responsible for this figure, the 690 notifications received in respect of this disease representing nearly 90% of the total of all notifications received.

### Scarlet Fever

5 cases were notified during 1967, 4 girls and 1 boy.

### Measles

690 notifications were received, giving a third consecutive year of high incidence and representing an increase of 130 on the total for 1966.

### Whooping Cough

11 males and 6 females were notified as suffering from whooping cough, 16 of these cases occurring in the pre-school age group.

### Pneumonia

Only one case was notified, a female child of 18 months.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

28 notifications were received, compared with 41 such cases in 1966.

All cases were notified from the Maternity Hospitals. 12 of the total cases occurred in persons normally resident outside the City.

### Food Poisoning

12 cases were confirmed, consisting of three minor outbreaks. Salmonella 'Dublin' was isolated in two of the outbreaks, but the source of the infection was not traced. In the third case salmonella typhimurium was isolated and appeared to be connected with the re-heating of a joint of meat the day after cooking together with the lack of refrigeration.

### Enteric Fever

Enteric fever was confirmed in one case, a man of 35. The case was first notified in April and comprehensive investigations carried out by Public Health Staff. The family had connections with the food trade and suitable precautions were taken. The case was cleared by Laboratory investigation in May, but the tests showed there to be a "carrier" in the family who was kept under observation for a considerable period.

**Dysentery**

4 cases of dysentery were notified in 1967. Diagnosis was confirmed by Laboratory investigation in all cases, but the source of infection was not traced.

**Tuberculosis**

17 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 3 of non-respiratory tuberculosis were reported in 1967.

Tables 4 and 5 show a statistical breakdown of these cases together with details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis register at the end of the year.



## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

### The Weather

As a whole the year was slightly drier than average although the late Spring was unusually wet. There were some long dry periods during the Summer months, the longest being in August when twelve consecutive dry days were recorded. Almost 30% of the rain during the year fell on the twelve "wettest days" recorded.

Records of the rainfall at the Sewage Purification Works were kindly supplied by the City Engineer's Department, and Table VII, showing the rainfall month by month, will be found in the Appendix.

### Housing

The number of persons on the waiting list on 1st January, 1968 was 865 which shows an increase of 6 as compared with the figure at 1st January, 1967.

In accordance with the proposals submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the requirements of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, at the end of 1967, the Council have dealt with unfit houses as shown in the summary below :—

Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	465
Houses dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	91
Houses owned by the City Council and dealt with as					
Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	35
Total	...	...	...	...	591

### Water Supply

There has been no change in the source of the Corporation's supply.

During the year all treated water was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examination of raw and chlorinated water at source, also of mains water, made weekly by Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough Memorial Hospital. In addition, bacteriological and chemical examination of raw water at source made monthly, and mains water six monthly, by independent analyst. The raw water usually falls into Class 1 (excellent). Only occasionally at one source at times of low water table does it fall below that standard. The only treatment of the water is simple chlorination when it enters the supply mains at source. The chlorinated water put into supply from both sources is always "very satisfactory".

The water is not plumbo-solvent.

Chlorination is the only action required and taken in respect of any form of contamination.

The average daily consumption in the city was 3,750,000 gallons, which represents an increase of 268,000 gallons per day over last year and a consumption of 56.82 gallons per head per day. In addition 2,701,000 gallons were supplied to neighbouring authorities, representing an increase of 222,000 gallons per day on the 1966 figure. The number of dwellings in the city with direct water supplied by tap in the house was 22,527 and the number supplied by standpipe 14.

I append below reports on examination of raw and treated waters :—

### Report on examination of raw water

ETTON :—Water taken from Pumping Station at 8.20 a.m. 1.8.67.

WILSTHORPE :—Water taken from Pumping Station at 10.05 a.m. 1.8.67.

						<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
This water contains per million parts :—							
Total Solids dried 180°C	...	...	...	...	...	463.00	506.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	35.50	31.90
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	2.10
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.076	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.036	0.004
Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	255.00	235.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	51.00	153.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Oxygen absorbed from							
N/80KMnO <sub>4</sub> in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.20
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	7.2
Odour and Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Normal	Normal
Colour—Hazen Units	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 5	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	Absent
Fluorides as Fluorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.04
No of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in							
72 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	25	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in							
24 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in							
48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	36	1
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	...	...	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.

**Mineral Analysis :—**

						<b>Parts per million :—</b>	
						<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
Dissolved Oxygen	...	...	...	...	...	6.9	3.4
Temperature °C	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	16.5
Calcium as Ca	...	...	...	...	...	108.8	141.6
Magnesium as Mg	...	...	...	...	...	8.2	8.2
Sodium as Na	...	...	...	...	...	51.7	26.1
Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	153.0	141.0
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	92.6	134.8
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	...	...	35.5	31.9
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	—	9.3
Silicates as SiO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	12.7	12.7
Fluorides as Fe	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.04
Iron Oxide as Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0

**Probable composition per million parts :—**

Calcium Carbonate, CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	255.0	235.0
Calcium Sulphate, CaSO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	23.1	161.8
Magnesium Sulphate, MgSO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	40.6	25.8
Sodium Sulphate, Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	64.9	0.0
Sodium Chloride, NaCl	...	...	...	...	58.5	38.1
Sodium Silicate, Na <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	20.3	20.3
Sodium Fluoride, NaF	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.09
Iron Oxide, Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.0
Magnesium Chloride, MgCl <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	—	11.8
Sodium Nitrate, NaNO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...	—	12.7

**Observations :—**

These waters both fell into class 1 (“excellent”) of the Ministry of Health’s classification of piped water supply.

The chlorine dosage of 0.3 part per million for Etton and 0.4 part per million for Wilsthorpe should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of these waters passing into public supply.



## Report on examination of treated water

This water contains per million parts :—

Total Solids dried 180°C	...	...	...	...	...	455.00
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	24.20
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	1.10
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.040
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.016
Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	248.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	50.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	—
Oxygen absorbed from						
N/80KMnO <sub>4</sub> in 4 hrs. @ 27°C	...	...	...	...	...	0.20
pH Value	...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Odour and Taste	...	...	...	...	...	Normal
Colour—Hazen Units	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.10
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in						
72 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in						
24 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C in						
48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hrs.	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	...	...	...	...	...	Absent in 100 mls.

### Observations :—

This water fell into Class 1 (“excellent”) of the Ministry of Health’s classification of piped water supplies.

### Public Slipper Baths

The number of persons using the Corporation’s Slipper Baths was 14,010 which represents a weekly average of 269. This is a decrease of 70 persons a week as compared with 1966. Once again the number of males who made use of the facilities was far in excess of the females. The number of old age pensioners who made use of the Baths was 756 as compared with 595 in the previous year.

### Open Air Swimming Pools

The Public Swimming Pool was open to the public from 7.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. daily from 26th May to 16th September. The number of bathers was 164,925 and the number of spectators was 27,854. This shows an increase in swimmers and an increase in spectators compared with the 1966 figures of 153,961 swimmers and 25,003 spectators. Regular samples of water were taken from the pool and submitted for laboratory examination.



The Swimming Pool uses water from the town main supply, both for the initial filling and make-up purposes. The water is continuously circulated 24 hours a day through the filtration plant and is chemically treated for the removal of impurities and sterilised by chlorination prior to entering the pool.

### **Public Cleansing and Scavenging**

There are approximately 24,750 moveable ashbins in the city.

### **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal**

Foul sewerage and sewage disposal are generally adequate.

The relief scheme for the North East Orbital Sewer is now complete and in operation offering substantial relief to the Gunthorpe area.

A contract has now been let for the Eye Road relief foul sewer and it is anticipated that work will commence during 1968.

Tenders are at present being invited for the surface water sewer to deal with storm flow from the Westwood area and land to the North. The scheme estimated at £300,000 is programmed to commence during 1968.

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47**

It was not found necessary to compulsorily remove any persons under the above Act during the year.

### **Medical Examinations**

105 medical examinations were carried out for persons in connection with their employment with the City Council.

Area of the City in Acres	...	...	...	10,022
Population : Census 1961	...	...	...	62,031
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1966)	...	...	...	65,760
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1967)	...	...	...	66,100*
Density of Population : Persons per acre	...	...	...	6.59
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1966)	...	...	...	22,160
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1967)	...	...	...	22,541
Housing Density : Houses per acre	...	...	...	2.25
Mean Number of occupants per house	...	...	...	2.93
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1967	...	...	...	£2,790,165
Product of a Penny Rate (1967/68)	...	...	...	£11,364 3s. 6d.

\*Statistics in this Report are based on this estimate of resident population.

## Live Births

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	555	1,117
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	64	127
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	619	1,244

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births :	10.20
--	-------

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	27
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	18	30

Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) per 1,000 population :	19.27
--	-------

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers during year	...	...	...	...	386	293	679
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population :							10.27
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 population :							10.37
				(Comparability Factor 1.01)			

**Maternal Mortality**

Number of women dying as a result of childbirth :—  
(Heading No. 30 in Registrar General's List—Page 18).

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total Births</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	0.00

**Infant Mortality**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one year of age) ...	15	4	19
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—Total			15.27
"    "    "    "    "    "    —Legitimate			16.11
"    "    "    "    "    "    —Illegitimate			7.87

**Neonatal Mortality**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age) ...	11	2	13
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			10.45

**Early Neonatal Mortality**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one week of age) ... ..	11	1	12
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			9.65

**Perinatal Mortality**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Still Births and Deaths under one week) ... ..	23	19	42
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births :			32.97

**OTHER STATISTICS, 1967**

Deaths from Coronary Disease, Angina (all ages)	...	...	...	162
"    "    other Cardiac Conditions (all ages) ...	...	...	...	60
"    "    Malignant Neoplasm (all ages) ...	...	...	...	113
"    "    Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	0
"    "    Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	0



TABLE I

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
MATERNAL DEATH-RATE AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1967**

Figures for the City of Peterborough, and, where available,  
for England and Wales.

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian population</i>	
BIRTHS :—			
Live ... ..	1244	18.82	17.2
Still ... ..	30	0.45	
DEATHS :—			
All causes ... ..	679	10.27	11.2
Enteric and Paratyphoid fevers	—	0.00	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ... ..	—	0.00	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	—	0.00	0.04
Influenza ... ..	—	0.00	0.02
Smallpox ... ..	—	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) ... ..	—	0.00	—
Pneumonia ... ..	33	0.50	0.68
NOTIFICATIONS :—			
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	0.02	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever ... ..	5	0.08	0.40
Whooping Cough ... ..	17	0.26	0.69
Diphtheria ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas ... ..	1	0.02	0.03
Smallpox ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Measles ... ..	690	10.44	9.51
Pneumonia ... ..	1	0.02	0.12
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) :			
Paralytic ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Non-paralytic ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Food Poisoning ... ..	12	0.18	0.10
Acute encephalitis :—			
Infective ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Post-Infectious ... ..	—	0.00	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	28	0.42	0.09
Dysentery ... ..	4	0.06	0.46
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	—	0.00	0.01



	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	
MORTALITY :—			
Infant Deaths under one year of age   ...   ...   ...   ...	19	15.27	18.3
Infant Deaths under four weeks of age   ...   ...   ...	13	10.45	12.5
Infant Deaths under one week of age   ...   ...   ...   ...	12	9.65	10.8
Perinatal Mortality   ...   ...	42	32.97	25.4
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Births</i>	
Women dying as a result of childbirth   ...   ...   ...	—	0.00	0.20

TABLE II

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1967

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks							75 and over				Rates per 1,000 deaths
			4 weeks	1 year	1-5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	over		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Tuberculosis, Other	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Syphilitic Disease	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.030	2.946
Diphtheria	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.000	0.000
Whooping Cough	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Meningoccal Infections	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.015	1.473
Acute Poliomyelitis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Measles	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.015	1.473
Malignant Neoplasm: stomach	F.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.318	30.928
Malignant Neoplasm: lung, bronchus	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.333	32.401
Malignant Neoplasm: breast	F.	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.182	17.673

TABLE II continued.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total		Under 4 weeks							75 and over		Rates per 1,000 deaths
		All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Rates per 1,000 pop.	
Malignant Neoplasm: M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.045	4.418
Uterus ... F.		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Malignant and M.		34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	8	—
Lymphatic F.		21	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	9	5	81.001
Neoplasms ...													
Leukaemia, M.		4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Aleukemia F.		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7.364
Diabetes ... M.		2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
...		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7.364
Vascular Lesions of M.		54	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	17	26	160.530
Nervous System F.		55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13	35	—
Coronary Disease, M.		101	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	25	34	26	2.451
Angina ... F.		61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	24	33	238.586
Hypertension with heart disease M.		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
... F.		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5.891
Other heart disease M.		24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	13	—
...		32	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	5	23	82.474
Other circulator F.		20	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	6	7	60.383
disease ... F.		21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	12	—
Influenza ... M.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.000
...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia F.		13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	48.601
...		20	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	14	—
Bronchitis ... M.		21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	7	35.346
...		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Other Diseases of M.		3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Respiratory F.		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8.837
System ...		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II continued.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total				Under 4 weeks							75 and over				Rates per	
		All Ages	4 weeks	1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	1,000 pop.				1,000 deaths	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	0.106	10.309		
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	0.030	2.946		
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.076	7.364		
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	0.076	7.364		
Pregnancy, Child-birth, Abortion ...	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	0.000	0.000		
Congenital malformations ...	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.015	1.473		
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	F.	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	10	18	0.817	79.529		
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	M.	24	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	0.166	16.200		
All other accidents	F.	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	2	9	0.348	33.873		
Suicide ...	M.	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	0.136	13.255		
Homicide and operations of war	F.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	0.000	0.000		
TOTALS ...	M.	386	11	4	3	2	5	6	7	26	80	119	123					
	F.	293	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	7	34	71	167					



TABLE III

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1967

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified														Total Deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods—Years												Age 65 & over & unknown	
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-			
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever (excluding paratyphoid) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	690	31	83	103	101	119	238	7	2	3	—	—	—	3	—
Whooping Cough ...	17	3	4	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	2	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	12	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	—

**TABLE IV**  
**TUBERCULOSIS**  
**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1967**

<i>Age Periods</i>				<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
				<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	...	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-	...	...	...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-	...	...	...	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS, 1967	...	...	...	12	5	2	1	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1966	...	...	...	15	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
Totals, 1965	...	...	...	13	5	2	1	1	—	—	—

**TABLE V**  
**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967**

		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
No. on Register 1/1/67	...	181	105	19	16
Notified during 1967...	...	12	6	2	1
Removed during 1967	...	23	11	—	—
No. on Register 31/12/67	...	170	100	21	17

### TABLE VI

Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1967	...	...	...	859
New Applications received during the year	...	...	...	953
			TOTAL :	1812
Number of Applicants houses or removed from Register during 1967				607
Applications cancelled during year	...	...	...	340
			TOTAL :	947
Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1968	...	...	...	865
Number of Houses erected by Council—1967 :—				
Houses—3 bedrooms	...	...	...	89
Houses—2 bedrooms	...	...	...	78
Flats—1 bedroom and bed recess	...	...	...	22
Flats—1 bedroom	...	...	...	57
			TOTAL :	246

### TABLE VII

1967		Total Inches	Difference from Average		% of Average	Wettest Day	
			Deficit	Excess		Day	Amount
January	...	0.62	1.21	—	33.9	27	0.14
February	...	1.75	—	0.37	126.8	27	0.44
March	...	0.82	0.63	—	56.6	8	0.51
April	...	2.62	—	1.16	179.4	10	0.80
May	...	3.47	—	1.77	204.0	12	0.71
June	...	1.43	0.51	—	73.7	25	1.15
July	...	0.88	1.11	—	44.2	27	0.42
August	...	1.44	0.69	—	67.5	8 } 2	0.26
September	...	1.07	0.62	—	63.3	10 } days	0.19
October	...	2.87	—	1.11	163.0	29	0.67
November	...	1.67	0.45	—	78.7	16	0.42
December	...	1.32	0.42	—	75.8	4	0.20
						22	
TOTAL		19.96	5.64	4.41	—	June 25	1.15
			Deficit 1.23				



## SECTION II

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## (a) Care of Mothers.

The number of births notified in the area under Section 203 of the Public Health Act 1936 as adjusted by transferred notifications were :—

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary ... ..	309	1	310
Institutional ... ..	933	26	959
	1242	27	1269

Details of all births notified are passed to the Health Visitors who then arrange routine family visits.

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at "The Gables" Maternity Hospital, Peterborough, for patients who have booked for admission to Maternity Units of the Regional Hospital Board.

Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centres at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Clinics. During the year 314 women attended these Clinics and the number of sessions held was 248. Both these figures show a reduction from those included in the Annual Report for 1966, and it is anticipated that this trend will continue for either of two reasons. Firstly, that more mothers are admitted to Hospital for confinements, being discharged in 48-hours. This is clear from statistics included in the section on Midwifery, and secondly, it has now become an established procedure in the City that a Midwife attends ante natal clinics held in the surgeries of two practices, in one case a practice covered by four General Practitioners. As a result all mothers registered with these practices attend clinics in their own Doctor's Surgeries, and consequently these attendances which would, under other circumstances, have been registered at Local Authority Clinics are not now included in the above figures.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes are held weekly at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Welfare Centres and during the period covered by this report 335 mothers, 67 of whom were booked for home confinements, made 2,420 attendances at these classes. Invitations to attend the classes are sent to all expectant mothers, including those who have booked for admission to the Maternity Units.

Mothers Clubs, which meet monthly at the Town Hall and Dogsthorpe Centres, and the Mothers Club held at the Walton Clinic, continue to be well attended.



Midwives' Clinics were held as follows :—

Town Hall	Monday Wednesday Thursday	} 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe	Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	} 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes were held as follows :—

Town Hall	Monday	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe	Tuesday	2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

### Unmarried Mothers and Care of Illegitimate Children

Arrangements for the care of unmarried mothers are made in co-operation with the Peterborough Diocesan Family and Social Welfare Council. In 1967 applications were received from the Council for the Local Authority to guarantee any balance of payment of fees not otherwise recovered in respect of the admission of 9 unmarried expectant mothers to maternity homes in various parts of the country. Guarantees were granted in all cases. The average cost per case to the Authority was approximately £29. This is a very reasonable figure made possible by the work of the Family and Social Welfare Council in its contact with the prospective mother's family and where possible the putative father. An indication of this can be seen in two particular cases where the accounts from the Mother and Baby Homes were for £127 and £143. Following the efforts of the Social Worker with these cases the Authority were required to pay only £34 and £65 respectively.

### Family Planning.

Advice on family planning is available at the Town Hall Clinic by arrangement with the Family Planning Association who hold sessions on the first and third Wednesday mornings of each month from 10.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., each Wednesday evening from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. and each Friday afternoon from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.. Appointments can be made by writing direct to the Family Planning Clinic, c/o Infant Welfare Centre, Town Hall, Peterborough or by telephone to Peterborough 4961.

### (b) Care of Children

#### Child Welfare Centres.

Five Welfare Centres were maintained by the Local Health Authority during the period. At present two of the clinics are held in rented Church Halls. These are situated at Westwood and Werrington and these temporary arrangements are filling an important need in these areas of new development.

At the time of the preparation of this report preparatory work is about to commence on the provision of new clinic facilities in the Westwood area to be situated in a new area of major Council housing development in which a site has been reserved.

Sessions are held as follows :—

- (i) Town Hall, Peterborough.  
 Tuesday 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  
 Wednesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (ii) Lawn Avenue, Peterborough.  
 Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iii) Mountsteven Avenue, Walton.  
 Monday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.  
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iv) Werrington.  
 First and third Friday of each month. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (v) Westwood.  
 Second and fourth Friday of each month. 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

### Toddlers Clinics

Toddlers Clinics were held at three Centres. A Doctor is available and attendances are made by appointment only, thereby enabling the Doctor to devote adequate time to each consultation.

Clinics are held as follows :—

- (i) Town Hall.  
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (ii) Lawn Avenue, Dogsthorpe.  
 Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
- (iii) Mountsteven Avenue, Walton.  
 Wednesday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

A statistical record of the work performed at the Child Welfare Clinics during 1967 is given below :—

<i>Number of children who attended during the year</i>	<i>Total</i>
Born in 1967 ... ..	717
Born in 1966 ... ..	551
Born in 1962 to 1965 ... ..	960
	2,228

<i>Number of sessions held by</i>	<i>Total</i>
Medical Officers ... ..	179
Health Visitors ... ..	291
	470



### **Welfare Foods**

A Welfare Foods Centre is maintained in Queen Street, Peterborough, supplying National Dried Milk and Orange Juice direct to members of the public, and also holding a central stock for distribution from the five Child Welfare Centres.

In addition a large range of proprietary foods are sold at Clinics to mothers producing a weight card as evidence of clinic attendance.

### **Premature Births**

86 premature live births and 16 premature still births were notified in the area. Of these 77 live and 15 still births were registered in Hospital. The 86 premature live births represent a figure of 6.9% of all live births registered. This compares with 6.3% in 1966.

### **Granville Street Day Nursery**

One Day Nursery is administered by the Authority and has places for 45 children (15 places for up to age 2 years and 30 for children 2—5 years). In addition, there are two places reserved for emergencies. The average daily attendance during the period was 34.

The Nursery is staffed by a Matron, Sister, Staff Nurse and 5 Nursery Assistants, together with a number of ancillary staff including a cook, part-time gardener/groundsman and cleaners, and is open 5 days a week from 7.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

### **Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948**

Five new premises were registered under the Child Minders Regulations and one was discontinued. This gave a total number of registered places available at 31st December 1967 of 112. In addition, the Italian Day Nursery has places for a further 50 children.

All the above premises were assessed as to their suitability for registration following inspection by Health Department Staff resulting in the fixing of the maximum number of children to be accommodated at any one time. Approved premises receive a certificate of registration from the Authority and are kept under observation and inspected periodically.

### **Dental Care**

Dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 is given by arrangement with the Principal School Dental Officer.

During the year 1967 Maternity and Child Welfare cases were dealt with over a period of 13 sessions. 4 expectant mothers and 51 children under 5 were examined in a total of 81 visits to the Clinic. 3 mothers and 29 children received a complete course of treatment.

## **MIDWIFERY**

The establishment of Domiciliary Midwives remains at 6, this is supplemented by an additional appointment of a part-time Midwife (20 hours per week) employed specifically to deal with 48-hour discharges. In the Annual Report for 1966 it was noted that of the total number of cases attended by the Authority's



Midwives the early discharges had risen dramatically from 1964 onwards, and the high rate of early discharges of over 60% of all cases attended by the Authority's Midwives has been maintained during 1967. There have, therefore, been increases of 25%, 12% and now 1% over the past three years and it would appear from these figures that the situation may now be stabilising at about these figures.

Deliveries attended by Midwives during 1967 are listed below showing the breakdown of home confinements and early discharges :—

Doctors not booked	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Doctors booked	...	...	...	...	303
Number of cases delivered in Hospitals but discharged and attended by the Domiciliary Midwives before the tenth day					525

All Midwives, other than the Nurse dealing with the early discharges, are assigned to individual practitioners or groups of practitioners.

### HEALTH VISITING

Five full time Health Visitors and one Tuberculosis Health Visitor are employed by the Authority. In addition, the Superintendent Nursing Officer carries out health visiting duties as necessary. Below is a summary of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the period.

Cases visited by the Health Visitors :—

Children born in 1967	...	...	...	1,363
Children born in 1966	...	...	...	769
Children born in 1962-65	...	...	...	1,190
				<hr/> 3,322 <hr/>

Other Visits.

Persons aged 65 or over	...	...	...	138
Mentally disordered persons	...	...	...	9
Persons discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	8
				<hr/> 155 <hr/>

These figures for 1967 show that a total of 551 additional visits were carried out by the Health Visiting Staff over and above the total recorded for the previous year. This must be considered very satisfactory in view of the fact that for the second year in succession this particular branch of the Nursing Service has been beset by staff problems, and, in fact, for the first six months of 1967 the establishment was reduced to 4 Health Visitors, owing to difficulty in filling a vacancy in the establishment.

The arrangement which has been established in 1966 during staff shortages was again utilised when two temporary part-time nurses were appointed to relieve the Health Visitors of a certain amount of their routine clinic work. Without this arrangement the satisfactory visiting rate could not have been maintained.

The Tuberculosis Visitor paid 763 visits to 157 tuberculous households during the period 1st January to 31st December. She deals with all cases who attend the Peterborough Chest Clinic. As the clinic is a Regional Hospital Board Service its catchment area extends beyond the City boundary and by arrangement with the County Medical Officer the Tuberculosis Visitor continues to carry out work in the Northern part of the County area.

### **Liaison**

The arrangements whereby Health Visitors, other than the Tuberculosis Visitor, are attached to particular medical practitioners carries on as previously. It constitutes a most important link between the National Health Service and Local Authority Health and Welfare Services, particularly as large numbers of children are seen simultaneously by the Health Visitor and the General Practitioner at clinics held in surgeries.

This arrangement is extended to include working with the Paediatrician at Peterborough Memorial Hospital, thereby forming a complete liaison between the Local Health Authority and General Practitioner and Hospital Services in so far as they are concerned with child health.

### **Health Education**

Every opportunity is taken by the Health Visitors to promote better health education. This is mainly carried out on a personal contact basis, but in addition health education propaganda material is available in each clinic, together with displays drawing attention to various topics of importance.

In the limited time available as many talks as possible are given to organisations in the City.

## **HOME NURSING**

One additional post was created during the year, making a total of 7 full time nurses in employment. Unfortunately it was not possible to appoint the additional nurse until October, and, therefore, the full benefit of this increase in establishment was not felt during the period covered by this report.

In addition to this a full time holiday and emergency relief nurse is also on the staff.

In 1967, 698 cases were nursed during the year, 164 were brought forward from 1966, whilst 196 of the total were still receiving treatment at the end of the year. 21 cases were under the age of 5, 149 were in the age group 5 to 65 and the remaining 528 were above the age of 65. A total of 21,957 visits were made by the team of Nurses compared with 22,544 in the period 1st January to 31st December, 1966.

## **MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION**

During 1967 a formal application was made by the City Health Department to participate in the Foundation's "Area Welfare Grant Scheme" and "Day and Night Nursing Service". Following consultations with representatives of the Foundation approval was received from them in June confirming the



extension of the Services to the City of Peterborough. The two schemes mentioned above to be administered locally by the Authority through the Health Department, but financed entirely by the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation through a system of grants. This brought the City of Peterborough into line with 199 other Local Authorities in the British Isles who were acting as agents for the Services at the end of 1966.

Brief details of the two Services available are given below. At the time of the preparation of this report they have been in operation in the City area for just over a year and have proved to be extremely valuable and are very much appreciated by all persons concerned ranging from the General Practitioner, District Nurse, patient's family and the patient.

### **Area Welfare Grant Scheme**

The Area Welfare Grant Scheme was introduced by the Foundation to meet the urgent needs of cancer patients who are being nursed at home. The scheme is normally operated in conjunction with Medical Officers of Health to whom block grants of money are made for distribution as considered necessary. An initial grant of £50 is, in most instances, found to be an adequate and satisfactory sum to cover an unspecified trial period. This is followed by the issue of further grants as and when required.

The principal aim of the scheme is to give help "in kind" to a necessitous cancer patient immediately the need is apparent and without any administrative delay. This can include the purchase of special equipment, linen and bedding, clothing, extra food, extra fuel and many miscellaneous needs. In practice a Nurse may note a patient's specific need and after being satisfied that this need cannot be met from either statutory or local voluntary sources, then a sum of money could be made available to cover the cost of the necessary commodity or service. This is a very flexible arrangement and is left at the discretion of the responsible Officer in the Local Authority in accordance with a list of general instructions and suggestions on the operation of the scheme issued by the Foundation.

### **Day and Night Nursing Service**

The Day and Night Nursing Service has been introduced by the Foundation to assist in the care of cancer patients being nursed in their own homes. The need for the scheme has arisen mainly in those areas where there is a shortage of qualified and trained nurses, particularly for night duty. It is to assist the relatives of patients to obtain adequate rest periods from the responsibility of nursing in addition to caring for those living alone. Nursing assistance is intended to cover relatively short periods (for example two to four nights per week). More sustained nursing periods covering a full two to three weeks are, in addition, likely to be necessary during the terminal stages of the disease and also to enable relatives to take holidays.

## **VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION**

All vaccination and immunisation procedures are carried out by General Practitioners.

The Authority is directly concerned only in the keeping of vaccination and immunisation records for which payment is made to Doctors direct by the

National Health Executive Council, in the case of records received for all persons, and the supply of Triple Antigen, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria/Tetanus and Smallpox vaccines free of charge to Practices.

So far as the payment for records is concerned the role of the Authority was eased somewhat in April 1967 by the introduction of a new method of reimbursement to General Practitioners for the carrying out of vaccination procedures. It had been the practice until this time for the Local Authority to pay General Practitioners in accordance with the number of completed record cards received, but from this date the arrangement was changed so that now payment is made to General Practitioners from the Executive Councils who themselves send on to the Authority the necessary information for statistical purposes.

The 1967 figures show a general improvement in the demand for vaccination over the previous year. The following quantities of vaccine were supplied :—

	Doses
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus ...	5,719
Poliomyelitis, Oral (Sabin) ... ..	7,442
Poliomyelitis, injection (Salk) ... ..	700
Tetanus ... ..	1,712
Diphtheria/Tetanus ... ..	210
Smallpox ... ..	1,436

For the convenience of General Practitioners in the area immediately surrounding the City arrangements have been made with the County Medical Officer for them to take vaccines from the stocks held in the City Health Department.

Tables showing the number of persons under 16 protected against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis during 1967 are given below.

For details of vaccination against tuberculosis see under Tuberculosis in Prevention of Illness Section.

(a) Smallpox.

<i>Age at date of Vaccination</i>	<i>Number of Persons under 16 vaccinated or re-vaccinated</i>	
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>
0— 3 months ...	20	—
3— 6        „ ...	59	—
6— 9        „ ...	35	—
9—12        „ ...	53	—
1 year     ... ..	347	1
2— 4 years ... ..	153	8
5—15        „ ...	49	40
Total ...	716	49



## (b) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of persons immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus</i>	
	<i>Primary Course</i>	<i>Re-inforcing Dose</i>
1967 ... ..	515	1
1966 ... ..	558	25
1965 ... ..	133	111
1964 ... ..	44	24
1960—63 ... ..	85	520
Others under 16 ...	20	29
Total ...	1355	710

## (c) Poliomyelitis.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Primary Course</i>		<i>Re-inforcing Dose</i>	
	<i>Salk</i>	<i>Sabin</i>	<i>Salk</i>	<i>Sabin</i>
1967 ... ..	6	357	2	18
1966 ... ..	67	566	41	26
1965 ... ..	48	126	17	99
1964 ... ..	11	51	10	23
1960—63 ... ..	36	122	104	668
Others under 16	7	34	15	35
Total ...	175	1256	189	869

## (d) Tetanus.

<i>Year of Birth</i>	<i>Number of persons immunised against Tetanus</i>	
	<i>Primary Course</i>	<i>Re-informing Dose</i>
1967 ... ..	—	—
1966 ... ..	—	—
1965 ... ..	1	—
1964 ... ..	—	1
1960—63 ... ..	4	16
Others under 16 ...	36	61
Total ...	41	78

(e) Diphtheria/Tetanus.

Year of Birth	Number of persons immunised against Diphtheria/Tetanus	
	Primary Course	Re-inforcing Dose
1967 ... ..	—	—
1966 ... ..	—	—
1965 ... ..	—	3
1964 ... ..	—	—
1960—1963 ... ..	3	52
Others under 16 ...	—	8
Total ...	3	63

The Ministry of Health have produced the following information which gives an indication of the percentage protection against whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and smallpox in children born in 1966 and 1967 as compared with the percentage protection rates for the country as a whole :—

	Children born in 1967			Smallpox (Children under 2) (4)
	Whooping Cough (1)	Diphtheria (2)	Polio- myelitis (3)	
England and Wales	73	75	71	39
City of Peterborough	79	80	75	33

The figures in columns (1)—(3) are calculated to show the percentage of children born in 1966 who have been vaccinated at any time.

Column 4 includes only children who were vaccinated during 1967 and were under 2 years old at the time, and is calculated as a percentage of children born during 1966.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESSES, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis.

As indicated in the section concerning Health Visiting the Nurse with a special responsibility for dealing with Tuberculosis works in close liaison with the Chest Physician at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital.

As well as giving nursing care to tuberculosis patients a great deal of her time is spent in contact tracing and arranging their investigation, together with skin testing and vaccinations.



In addition to the 763 home visits (see Health Visiting) the following contacts were dealt with at the Chest Clinic :—

Skin tested	...	...	...	...	300
Found positive	...	...	...	...	166
Found negative	...	...	...	...	134
Vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	92

School children contacts tested at School.

Skin tested	...	...	...	...	374
Found positive	...	...	...	...	26
Found negative	...	...	...	...	348
Vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	34

On the Chest Physician's recommendation arrangements are made to supply free milk (either 1 or 2 pints daily) to certain patients undergoing treatment. During 1967 7 persons were assisted in this way, their cases being reviewed quarterly.

Further statistical information regarding the incidence of Tuberculosis in Peterborough can be found in Part I of this report.

## Other Types of Illness.

### Phenylketonuria.

This is a metabolic disorder caused by the inability to fully digest protein. Failure to receive proper treatment results in mental retardation. This condition may be found by testing samples of blood and urine. The incidence of this disorder found by the urine test is 1 : 20,000.

In this area all babies' urines are tested at ten days old by the Midwife and at six weeks old by the Health Visitor. These tests have been carried out in Peterborough since July 1961 and the first case was found in September 1967 in a baby six weeks old. The baby was admitted to Hospital, the necessary tests made and the special diet started. The child has been carefully watched over by the Paediatrician in Hospital and at home by the General Practitioner and Health Visitor and is making good progress.

### Screening tests for hearing in young children.

This is a simple test for hearing in young children carried out by the Health Visitors when the baby is 8 months or over and is at risk for deafness. The sessions are by appointment at the Clinic and on the whole have been well attended. In special circumstances they are carried out at home. It is hoped that soon this test will be routine for all children.

### Loan of Nursing Equipment.

Nursing equipment and apparatus such as wheelchairs, bed rests, bed pans, mackintosh sheeting etc., is provided on free loan by the Local Authority to patients being nursed at home. The following equipment was supplied during 1967 :—

Bed Pans	...	...	...	...	40
Air Rings	...	...	...	...	18
Wheelchairs	...	...	...	...	36
Rubber sheeting	...	...	...	...	24
Commodes	...	...	...	...	21
Cradles	...	...	...	...	9
Back Rests	...	...	...	...	20
Feeding Cups	...	...	...	...	6
Urinals	...	...	...	...	40
Bed Table	...	...	...	...	1
Walking Aids	...	...	...	...	2

### Chiropody Service

The chiropody service is organised through the Peterborough Old People's Welfare Committee, which is a voluntary organisation. The County Council makes a deficiency grant each year.

The service provides treatment to any woman who is 60 or over and to any man who is 65 or over. The patient pays 3s. 0d. per treatment, and the Old People's Welfare Committee pays the balance of the chiropodist's fee, plus equipment, dressings, travelling and postage expenses.

In the main the service is domiciliary, but sessional treatment is arranged at various centres in the City, in particular at the Broadway Club, to permit treatment to be given to those who are not housebound and are within easy reach of a centre.

At the end of December 1967 a total of 2,000 cases were on the register, 1,426 of whom were receiving domiciliary treatment, including 29 handicapped persons under the age limit who are given treatment at the request of the County Council and 574 were under treatment at the Broadway Club Day Centre. Of the 2,000 cases, 176 are in the County area South of the river, and 296 in the villages in the old Soke area.

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

During 1967 the Department carried an establishment of 45 domestic helps under the supervision of a Home Help Organiser and a part-time Assistant Organiser.

A total of 473 cases received help during the year as detailed in the following table :—

	<i>Home help to households for persons</i>					
	<i>Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1967</i>	<i>Aged under 65 on first visit in 1967</i>				
		<i>Chronic Sick</i>	<i>Mentally Disordered</i>	<i>Maternity</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases	380	41	—	35	17	473



Total cases assisted show a reduction of 24 from the 1966 figure, but at the same time the total productive hours of the Home Helps was 36,200, again a reduction of approximately 1,500 from the previous year.

The establishment of Home Helps was the same in both years. There has for some little time been a notable decrease in the demand for the Service which became apparent following the change in Social Security benefit payments in November, 1966. The Authority continues to make a minimum charge of 10s. 0d. and whilst prior to the above date householders were then able to claim this from the Ministry of Social Security in addition to their other benefits, it was at that time incorporated in their normal benefits, whether or not they made use of the Service. This created a natural reluctance on the part of some old people to spend the 10s. 0d. on the domestic help when, as they saw it, it was not given to them specifically for that purpose.

### **Neighbourly Help Scheme.**

Applicants for the service are those dealt with in the course of the normal running of the Home Help Service, mostly long term cases requiring frequent short visits. The duties of the Helps include fire lighting, preparation of meals, tidying house, shopping, settling person at night, in fact, such duties as would not necessarily fall within those of a normal Home Help. In addition, the Neighbourly Help is often available for seven days a week and in the early mornings or late evenings when help is needed but cannot be provided by a Home Help normally working a six hour day five days per week. A Neighbourly Help's duties are assessed for payment individually in the range 10s. 0d. to £2 per week.

This Service has been well received, it filling an urgent need when there was previously a gap in the Services. During 1967 a total of 26 cases received help. All cases were in the age range of 70—95 years and all but two of the cases were living alone. This figure included one blind person, 3 handicapped and three others who were bedridden. During the year six of the recipients of the Service died, and at the end of 1967 eleven of the total cases were continuing to have the services of Neighbourly help.

## **MENTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES**

### **MENTAL HEALTH**

#### **Prevention Care/After Care**

Increasing case loads and the complex nature of many problems arising have made considerable demands on the Mental Welfare Officers' time with the result that general after-care of patients discharged from hospital has had to be sacrificed for dealing with non urgent cases. However, despite shortage of manpower and after-care facilities, attempts have been made to support a number of patients on a long-term basis and to assist them in readjusting themselves into the community.

Liaison with the Consultant Psychiatrists has continued to be developed, particularly as the number of out-patient psychiatric clinics held at Peterborough District Hospital has increased. As such liaison between Mental Health Staff and the Psychiatrists has been facilitated, leading in many cases to the specific needs of patients being more adequately met.

It is clear that before an effective service can become established to meet the needs of the mentally disordered in accordance with the present-day policy of community care and to assist in the prevention of breakdowns and relapses, the number of Mental Welfare Officers must be increased, together with collateral after-care facilities such as social clubs and day centres.

### Admissions

From the 1st January to 31st December, 1967 the number of admissions to Psychiatric Hospitals was :—

<i>Mental Health Act, 1959</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal Patients ...	52	73	125
Section 29 ... ..	20	18	38
Section 25 ... ..	15	21	36
Section 60 ... ..	2	—	2
Section 26 ... ..	3	1	4
	92	113	205

The age groups of these cases were as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
14—20 ...	11	4
21—30 ...	15	20
31—40 ...	17	22
41—50 ...	19	20
51—60 ...	14	16
61—70 ...	9	16
70+ ...	7	15

The number of cases in Psychiatric Hospitals on 31st December, 1967 was as follows :—

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
St. John's Hospital, Lincoln	—	4	4
The Towers Hospital, Leicester ... ..	—	3	3
Carlton Hayes Hospital, Leicester ... ..	1	1	2
Rauceby Hospital, Nr. Sleaford ... ..	58	63	121
	59	71	130



### Mentally Sub-Normal

The Junior Training Centre, Lawn Avenue, Peterborough, which, in future, is to be known as St. George's School, is administered by the Huntingdon and Peterborough County Council. Of the 80 mentally sub-normal children who are in daily attendance no fewer than 60 reside in the City area.

Visits to the mentally sub-normal, contact with the Junior Training Centre and Hospitals for the mentally sub-normal continue to be maintained. Dr. G. E. Roberts, Area Consultant in subnormality visits the area at intervals and provides helpful advice to parents and relatives of mentally handicapped children. He has also given interesting talks during the year on the valuable research he and his staff are undertaking into problems of subnormality. In these and other ways families are being educated into dealing with mental handicaps and the problems it presents whilst at the same time a useful relationship between hospital and community services is being fostered.

### Admissions

On the 31st December, 1967 the following mentally sub-normal persons were in Hospital or under supervision in the Community :—

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stoke Park Hospital, Bristol	4	3	7
Risebridge Home, Haverhill	11	—	11
Little Plumstead Hospital, Norwich ... ..	13	12	25
Lisieux Hall, Nr. Chorley, Lancs. ... ..	1	—	1
Royal Eastern Counties Hospital, Colchester ...	—	1	1
Calderston Hospital, Whalley, Blackburn ...	1	—	1
Nayland Hospital, Nayland, Colchester ... ..	—	12	12
Riversfield Home, St. Neots	3	3	6
Ida Darwin Hospital, Cambridge ... ..	7	1	8
	40	32	72
Mentally Sub-Normal under supervision	37	35	72
Mentally Sub-Normal awaiting admission to Hospital ... ..	3	1	4

### Hospital Waiting List

It is emphasised that hospital facilities are available for short-term care to enable parents to have a holiday or relief from the constant task of looking after mentally handicapped children, but in order to avoid disappointment applications for short-term care must be made to my Department many months in advance of the dates required.



For many years there has been a grave shortage of Hospital beds for the mentally sub-normal in this area, but the opening of the Ida Darwin Hospital at Cambridge has eased the burden considerably. The urgent waiting list has been reduced to a minimum and a great deal of distress has been alleviated by the admission of cases who had been waiting for so long. The waiting list position is kept under constant review in consultation with the County Medical Officer who submits an overall list for the City and County.

### Mental Health Week

Following the success of last year, a Public Meeting was held in June to mark Mental Health Week, again with Lady Nicholls in the chair. Dr. B. F. Whitehead, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, Peterborough District Hospital, gave a very informative talk on "Future Trends in Mental Health", whilst Dr. B. W. Powell, Paediatrician, Peterborough District Hospital, spoke of the opportunities for social work training. A film "Stress" outlining the problems faced by families with mentally handicapped children was shown and a general discussion concluded the meeting.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### WELFARE SERVICES

Under the scheme of delegation, services under Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, were given to the City. These services are under the direct supervision of the Mental Health and Welfare Officer.

### Blind

One Home Teacher for the Blind is employed on a full time basis for the purpose of visiting and teaching the blind in braille, moontype reading and handcrafts. Each year at the Peterborough Agricultural Show a large marquee is taken and many of the articles made by the blind during the year are on sale.

The Peterborough Association for the Blind exists as a voluntary Welfare Committee and carries out work for the blind independently of the Local Authority. The number of registered blind persons within the City on the 31st December, 1967 was 113. It will be noted that of these cases 74 are aged 65 or over.

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
0—1	...	...	...	—	—	—
2—4	...	...	...	—	2	2
11—15	...	...	...	1	1	2
21—29	...	...	...	—	1	1
30—39	...	...	...	3	2	5
40—49	...	...	...	4	6	10
50—59	...	...	...	5	7	12
60—64	...	...	...	3	4	7
65—69	...	...	...	2	7	9
70—79	...	...	...	11	16	27
80—84	...	...	...	2	12	14
85—89	...	...	...	5	10	15
90+	...	...	...	2	7	9
				38	75	113

In addition to the blind the following partially sighted cases are registered with the Authority and are regularly visited by the Home Teacher for the Blind :—

<i>Age Group</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
5—15	...	...	...	5	—	5
21—49	...	...	...	3	1	4
50—64	...	...	...	3	5	8
65+	...	...	...	1	9	10
				12	15	27

	<i>Causes of Disability</i>							
	<i>Cataract</i>		<i>Glaucoma</i>		<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>		<i>Others</i>	
	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S.</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S.</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S.</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>P/S.</i>
(i) No of cases registered during the year in respect of which section F of Form B.D.8. recommends :								
(a) No Treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Treatment, Medical, surgical or optical ...	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	1
(ii) No. of cases at (b) above which, on follow up action, have received treatment	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Physically Handicapped

The services for the physically handicapped have been extensively developed over the last two years. On the 31st December 1967, 129 cases were on the register.

## Register of Handicapped Persons

Age	Sex	Number of persons on register at 31st December, 1967.				
		Deaf with speech	Deaf without speech	Hard of hearing	General Classes	Total
Under 16	M.	—	—	—	1	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—
16—29	M.	—	5	—	9	14
	F.	1	1	—	1	3
30—49	M.	1	10	—	5	16
	F.	1	4	—	6	11
50—64	M.	—	1	2	15	18
	F.	—	—	1	25	26
65 or over	M.	—	—	4	24	28
	F.	2	—	20	45	67
		5	21	27	131	184

It is not widely known that the Authority has power to carry out alterations and adaptations to the premises of physically handicapped persons, and it is emphasised that this facility should be brought to the attention of those who are in need.

An additional handcraft class was started at the Broadway Club and operates each Monday afternoon alongside the classes which have been in operation for over two years on a Thursday afternoon. Transport to and from the premises is provided in the welfare coach of which delivery was taken during the year.

### Broadway Club

This building is administered under delegation by the City of Peterborough. The following organisations make regular use of the Club :—

Women's Royal Voluntary Service.  
 Peterborough Association for the Blind.  
 St. Raphael Club.  
 Luncheon Club.  
 Spastic Society.  
 British Diabetic Association.  
 British Polio Fellowship.  
 Peterborough & District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.  
 Hard of Hearing Club.  
 Northants and Rutland Mission to the Deaf.  
 Peterborough Old People's Welfare Committee.  
 East Ward Over 60's.  
 W.R.V.S. Over 60's.  
 Minster Ward Over 60's.

Programming of the meetings is carried out in the Welfare Department.





CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1967

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J. HALL, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., CERT.R.SAN.I.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT STAFF,  
1967

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. HALL, F.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., CERT.R.SAN.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

K. R. ENDERBY, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

F. H. FREE, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

R. G. BAKER, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

A. MORTON, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.P.H.I.E.B.

I. H. MILLS, M.A.P.H.I., DIPLOMA P.H.I.E.B.

K. BARRATT, M.A.P.H.I., DIPLOMA P.H.I.E.B.

M. G. POOLE (Pupil Public Health Inspector)

Authorised Meat Inspector :

R. COOPER

---

Clerks :

MRS. F. M. WOOD

MISS R. UPEX

MISS B. T. DURKIN

---

Rodent Operators :

D. SHORES

W. CATER



Public Health Inspector's Department,  
40 Broadway,  
Peterborough.

1968

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and  
Councillors of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year 1967 this being my nineteenth and the fifty-seventh submitted to the City Council.

New legislation which came into force this year included the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 which complete the Food Hygiene Regulations so that all aspects of the food trade are now covered.

Except for new premises coming into being and change of occupancy, the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act inspections have now been completed and premises brought up to the standard imposed by the Act and Regulations. Co-operation on the whole was good but as is usual with legislation affecting a new class of people it was not really respected until there were a few prosecutions.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health & Welfare Committee for their support, Dr. Smeaton, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Members of my staff for their co-operation and loyal help.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. HALL,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## COMPLAINTS

1044 complaints were received and investigated during the year and in many cases a number of re-inspections had to be made before the nuisance was abated. The following is a summary of the complaints received :—

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	27
Air Pollution	...	...	...	...	31
Drainage	...	...	...	...	94
Food	...	...	...	...	59
Housing	...	...	...	...	101
Noise	...	...	...	...	22
Offensive Odours	...	...	...	...	56
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	22
Rodents	...	...	...	...	470
Other Infestations (fleas, bugs, etc.)	...	...	...	...	18
Ants, Bees and Wasps	...	...	...	...	60
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	84

## STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED

76 Notices were served as follows :—

## Public Health Act, 1936

Section	No. of Notices	
24	45	43—Work done by Local Authority 2—Work done by Owner
39	3	2—Work done by Local Authority 1—Work done by Owner's Tradesman
93	7	3—Work done by Owner's Tradesman 2—Notices re-served 2—Notices outstanding at end of year

As amended by Water Act

138	1	1—Water pressure increased
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## Public Health Act, 1061

17	5	3—Work done by Local Authority 1—Work done by Owner's Tradesman 1—Work done by the Occupier
18	1	1—Work done by Owner's Tradesman

**Housing Act, 1957**

9	5	2—Houses included in Clearance Area and Notices withdrawn 2—Notices re-served 1—Work outstanding at end of year
17	4	1—Flat closed 3—Houses demolished

**Housing Act, 1961**

15/16	4	1—Notice to be re-served 2—Work done by the Owner's Tradesman 1—Work outstanding at the end of year
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**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

4	1	1—Rubbish cleared and premises treated by Rodent Operator.
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**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61**

Nuisances and defects other than those dealt with by Statutory Notices are remedied informally under these Acts.

2120 visits were carried out by the Inspectors and 201 unfit houses made fit by this method.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Disinfection by formalin gas was carried out in 5 houses after the patient had been removed to Hospital for treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

994 enquiries were made in connection with various types of food poisoning and 33 samples of foodstuffs were examined in connection with these investigations.

**INFESTATIONS AND DIRTY PREMISES**

9 premises were fumigated and cleared of fleas, lice and bugs.

15 notifications were received of dirty premises. On inspection, 5 complaints were found to be unfounded; 1 house was vacated when the Owner served an eviction order; 1 tenant was rehoused; 4 premises were cleaned up by the tenants after informal action by this Department; 3 premises were fumigated and a Home Help was arranged for another family.

All the premises were cleansed to the satisfaction of the Department.

Because of the severity of infestations by ants, wasps, etc., in 69 cases the Department treated the premises with gammexane.

**COMMON LODGING HOUSE**

7 visits were made to the only common lodging house in the City which continues to be run in a most satisfactory manner.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES AND KNACKERS YARDS

The offensive trades existing in the City consist of one Rag and Bone Merchant, one Fat Refinery and a Tannery. As explained in previous years, all the offal and refuse from the Slaughterhouses is disposed of in other areas. Offensive trades are all connected with the by-products of the Slaughterhouses. There are no Knackers Yards in the City.

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

31 complaints of smoke and dust nuisances were received during the year, all of which were satisfactorily resolved by informal action. Routine observations were also made of the industrial chimneys and in the Smoke Control Area. Contraventions were dealt with promptly by a visit and informal notice.

The Fat Refinery mentioned above was adapted from coal to oil burning.

There are four daily volumetric instruments operating in the City and the Department takes daily readings and recordings. This is part of the national survey on air pollution being conducted by the Ministry of Technology.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

14 complaints of noise were investigated including cockerels, dogs barking, car doors slamming, lorries loading and alterations being carried out to buildings and on building sites.

All the complaints were dealt with informally and relief obtained for the complainants although the types of noise referred to usually recur especially during warm spells when windows are open and the noises of this modern age penetrate our privacy.

Frequent complaints were received of the noise caused by Launderettes. The machinery can be controlled by the Owner but not the inconsiderate noise made by the customer. These establishments are now part of the modern scene and the only answer to the problem of noise would be the siting of the premises in shopping centres away from residential property and the laying down of restrictions on the hours they operate. Toilet facilities for the use of the public would prevent misuse of adjacent properties.

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 19 caravan sites licensed for 602 caravans to which 96 visits were made.

During the year under review, contraventions of the licensing conditions were found on several of the Sites.

## FAIRGROUNDS

Inspections were made of the annual fairs during the year in respect of the sanitary accommodation and water supply.

Stalls used for the preparation of food for sale to the public and employees were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

## SWIMMING POOLS

In addition to the public swimming pool, there are 8 pools at Junior and Senior Schools within the City and a further pool at the Nurses' Home. During the period May to September, 161 visits were made to these pools and 82 samples of swimming pool waters were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Following a series of unsatisfactory water samples from the public swimming pool last year, the City Council have now installed a new filtration and chlorination plant. The result was that all samples taken from this pool have since been satisfactory despite the heavy loading to which the pool was subjected.

Samples continue to be taken from the school swimming pools in the City and little or no difficulty was experienced during the year. Arrangements have been made at the schools for proper records to be kept of the pH value and chlorine content of the water.

## HOUSING

1689 enquiries were dealt with by the Department relating to property in the City including Official Searches under the Land Charges Act, inspections made prior to granting of Improvement Grants, Mortgages and houses offered for sale to the City Council.

### HOUSING ACT, 1957

(A)	Houses made fit (Section 9)	...	225
(B)	Individual Unfit Houses (Section 16/17)	... ..	4
(C)	Clearance Areas (Section 42)	...	3 involving 16 houses.

### HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

#### (A) Houses demolished

In or adjoining Clearance Areas	...	...	...	4
Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas	...	...	...	18
Number of people displaced :—				
	(a)	persons	...	44
	(b)	families	...	22
Number of dwellings included above which were previously closed and demolition orders substituted				5

#### (B) Unfit houses closed

In pursuance of Closing Orders or undertakings	...	2
Number of people displaced :—		
	(a)	persons ... 6
	(b)	families ... 2



## HOUSING ACT 1961 and HOUSING (MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION) REGULATIONS 1962

292 visits were made to houses let in multiple occupation.

A house to house survey in one district of the City was carried out with a view to discovering the incidence of houses in multiple occupation and of overcrowding.

In general, conditions required by the regulations were obtained informally although it was necessary to serve Notices on three occasions, the work being done by the Owner's tradesman in two instances. On no occasion were additional amenities provided without representation from this Department.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### Registered premises under Section 16 :—

#### (A) Ice-cream :—

There 215 premises retailing ice-cream in the City all of which were visited during the year.

One firm only manufactures ice-cream in the City using the holder method of pasteurisation. The recording thermometers are regularly inspected and checked with the certified thermometers owned by the Department.

72 Samples of ice-cream were taken in 1967, only one of which was placed in Provisional Grade 4, three in Grade 3 and the remainder in Provisional Grade 1.

The majority of ice-cream retailed in the City is wrapped. It is supplied by three national concerns and by the one local manufacturer.

45 ice lollies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all were satisfactory.

#### (B) Making-up Premises :—

176 visits were made to the 39 premises in the City. Most of these premises are attached to Butchers' shops and the standard of cleanliness throughout has been reasonable.



## FOOD SAMPLING

Article	Number Examined			Number Adulterated or unsatisfactory		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
*Milk ... ..	23	—	23	4	—	4
Corn Oil Margarine ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Redcurrant Drink ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Steak Pie ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Butter ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dairy Cream Doughnuts	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Beef Paste ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Meringue Pie ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Sherry ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Low Calorie Orange Squash ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brandy Flavouring Essence ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Raspberry Preserve ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rum Flavoured Slices	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Shrimp Flavoured Slices	—	1	1	—	1	1
French Classic Dressing	—	1	1	—	—	—
Minute Rice ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Sugar ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Pork Sausage Meat ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Buttered Rolls ... ..	1	—	1	1	—	1
Cambridge Cheese ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potted Beef Paste ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pimento Salad ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dairy Cream Doughnuts	1	—	1	—	—	—
Apricots (Damaged Tin)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Walnut Toffee ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whisky ... ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Rum ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mild Beer ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	39	15	54	5	2	7

**NOTE :—**The three margarine samples were also tested for Vitimin A content.

\*Milk — All four of these milks were slightly deficient in milk-solids other than milk-fat based on the standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations. The Freezing Points (Hortvet) of these milks fell within the range for natural genuine milk and it is therefore probable that these deficiencies were due to natural causes.

\*Shrimp Flavoured Slices —

Included in the list of ingredients was the term “Gourmet Powder” which has no specific meaning to a purchaser and should be replaced by its common or usual name, if any, or if it is a mixture by its appropriate constituents in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order 1953. Representations were made to the Importers who informed us that the label had been changed and in any case, they had discontinued importing this particular item.

\*Sugar —

A 1 cwt. sack of sugar was broken down and repacked into 28 lb. bags. One of these bags was taken to a Girl Guide camp in Wales and following its use in tea, the sugar was found to be contaminated. On analysing the sample, the Public Analyst found it to consist of approximately 75% sugar and 25% finely ground rice which would not cause any illness to the consumer. Representations were made to the Packers and the sugar was replaced to the consumer. The Town Clerk sent a warning letter.

\*Buttered Rolls —

On analysis it was found that these rolls contained a mixture of not more than 50 per cent butter.

A circular letter was sent to all the Cafes, Shops and Licensed Premises selling rolls reminding them that a foodstuff designated “buttered” must contain butter and not a blend.

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## PROSECUTIONS

Offence	Verdict
Contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	
Smoking whilst engaged in the handling of food	Found Guilty—Fined £2:
Failing to provide a suitable washbasin	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £5:
Failing to provide a suitable and sufficient sink or other facility for washing food and equipment used in a food business	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £10:
Failing to maintain the walls of a food room in such order, repair and condition so as to enable them effectively to be cleaned.	Pleaded Guilty—Fined £10:
Failing to provide sufficient hot water for sinks and washing equipment.	Found Guilty—Fined £15:
Failing to keep meat trays in good order as to be thoroughly cleansed.	Found Guilty—Fined £15: Costs £7:10:0.

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## THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

A total of 18 courses of lectures on the Food Hygiene Regulations and good foodhandling practice have been given to shop assistants and various other foodhandlers. 348 people have been awarded certificates. This should provide a strong nucleus of well-informed foodhandlers.

Support from the large shops in the City is consistent but there are one or two who have yet to take advantage of these courses. In addition, there are many people running small businesses within the City who have not attended a course and would obviously greatly benefit.

The standards in this City are being maintained at a high level and it is important that newcomers to the food trade be given the opportunity of attending a course on food hygiene.

### CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOOD PREMISES SUBJECT TO THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Classification	(i) Number Applicable	(ii) Reg. 16 Complying	(iii) Number Applicable	(iv) Reg. 19 Complying
Bakehouses ... ..	12	11	12	11
Butchers ... ..	62	62	62	62
Cafes and Restuarants ...	45	45	45	45
Confectionery... ..	63	63	—	—
Dairies ... ..	2	2	2	2
Fried and Wet Fish ... ..	36	36	36	36
General Grocery Shops ...	150	150	—	—
Greengrocers ... ..	18	18	—	—
Licensed Premises and Places of Public Entertainment ...	113	113	113	113
Making-up Premises ...	41	41	41	41
Self-Service & Supermarkets	38	38	38	38
Slaughterhouses ... ..	7	7	7	7
Wholesale Warehouses (Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries, etc.)	13	13	6	6
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	215	215	—	—

Some of these premises have dual or even treble purposes so that the total number above is greater than the number of food premises in the City. The one bakery mentioned in the Table which does not comply with the regulations, is being modernised.

Regulation 19 applies to premises where separate washing facilities are required for washing food and/or equipment.

3,319 visits were made to the various food shops and 125 visits to the Bake-houses.



## **FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966**

These regulations came into force in January of the year under review and relate to covered and uncovered markets, stalls, mobile shops, delivery vehicles and to open air trading generally. A circular letter outlining the regulations was sent to all Traders affected.

Twenty certificates of exemption to the regulations were granted in relation to vehicles carrying wrapped goods only.

106 inspections were made of mobile vehicles carrying ice-cream and open food and it was necessary to write 39 letters and give 28 verbal notices to the driver/salesman and firms concerned.

Regular visits were made during the year to the foodstalls on the General Market and to the Fish and Meat Market.

The City Council have provided extra facilities at the Market to comply with the regulations.

## **LICENSED PREMISES & PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT**

All the licensed premises and places of public entertainment have been visited and reports made on them for the purpose of licensing at Brewster Sessions.

## **FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT**

604 condemnation notes were issued covering 9 tons, 5 cwts and 97 lbs. of foodstuffs and 3779 packets of frozen food.

## **THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963**

There are no pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for the alpha-amylase test.

## **MILK**

### **Brucella Abortus**

Regular sampling of the only dairy herd in the City was carried out, the milk from which is farm bottled and sold as Untreated milk.

126 samples were taken and submitted to the Ring Test.

6 samples gave positive results but after culture were proved to be negative. Whilst awaiting culture results, the milk from the six cows which gave positive samples was subjected to pasteurisation.

### **Antibiotics in Milk**

97 informal samples of raw milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service to be tested for the presence of antibiotics. Only one sample was found unsatisfactory and immediate remedial action was taken.

## THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1963 and THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1965

102 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

4 samples of untreated milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue test and it was found that these failures were caused by the improper cleansing of a milk pipe line between the dairy shed and bottling room.

Milk continues to be pasteurised at two dairies within the City and the H.T.S.T. pasteurisation plants are kept under constant surveillance. At the beginning of the year, the majority of milk delivered to these dairies came by churn but there has been a gradual change over to bulk delivery vehicles and by the early months of 1968 all milk will be bulk supplied.

During the year, the number of untreated milks retailed within the City decreased to two dealers only.

11 samples of fresh cream were examined by the Methylene Blue test and 10 were considered by the Laboratory not to be satisfactory. There has been considerable comment in the dairy trade that the test applied to fresh cream is too stringent but a contrary opinion is that cream should maintain an equal standard with ice-cream.

**NOTE :—** Test for Untreated milk is the methylene blue test for keeping quality, i.e. cleanliness.

Tests for Pasteurised milk are the methylene blue test for keeping quality and the phosphatase test to show whether or not the milk has been heat treated at a temperature which whilst destroying the tubercle bacillus etc., does not alter the nature of the milk.

Test for Sterilised milk is the turbidity test which shows whether or not the milk has been heat treated at a much higher temperature than pasteurised milk thus killing all bacteria but at the same time imparting the taste of boiled milk.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

Six orders were made specifying days and times of slaughtering for the six Slaughterhouses.

During the foot and mouth epidemic, Peterborough was for a short time in a control area for the purpose of providing slaughtering facilities. In practice this meant that the Slaughterhouse had very little control over the throughput of animals and slaughtering times became most irregular.

96 specimens of Mesenteric Lymph Nodes from pigs were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. 3 specimens were reported as being infected with Salmonella Dublin and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified.

## POULTRY

As there are no poultry slaughtering establishments in the City the Ministry of Health circular 22/61 does not apply, however, poultry for sale in the shops and for auction in the Market is regularly inspected.



## MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases Inspected and Condemned :—

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1. Number killed ... ..	10541	421	150	26858	33426
2. Number inspected ... ..	10541	421	150	26858	33426
<b>All diseases, except T.B. and C.B.</b>					
3. Whole carcasses condemned ...	8	10	3	35	58
4. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	4574	13	3	985	3187
5. Percentage of numbers in- spected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticersosis ... ..	43.4%	5.4%	4%	3.8%	9.7%
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>					
6. Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	3
7. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	—	—	—	552
8. Percentage of numbers in- spected affected with T.B. ...	.1%	—	—	—	1.6%
<b>CYSTICERCI</b>					
9. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	122	—	—	—	—
10. Carcasses submitted to refrigeration ... ..	85	—	—	—	—
11. Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—



Reasons for condemnation of the carcasses mentioned in the above Table :—

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Emaciation (Various causes) ...	—	4	—	23	7
Dropsy (Various causes) ...	—	—	—	2	2
Septic conditions ... ..	2	4	—	—	10
Cangrenous and Pyaemic conditions ... ..	1	1	1	2	25
Fevered, etc. ... ..	2	1	2	5	5
Moribund and Extensive Injuries	—	—	—	3	1
Lymphatic Leukaemia ... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Lymphadenitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Swine Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	3
Lymphosarcoma ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Immaturity ... ..	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ... ..	1	—	—	—	3
Total ...	9	10	3	35	58

## DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The arrangement with contracting firms for the collection and disposal of condemned meat and inedible offal by digestion on their premises continues to work satisfactorily.

Other food which has been condemned is collected and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip. This is tipped early in the morning so that it is quickly covered by several feet of normal refuse.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

32 persons satisfied the Inspectors of their ability to slaughter animals and licences were issued accordingly. These licences do not permit the slaughtering of horses.

The instruments for slaughtering used locally are the captive bolt for beast and electric stunners for sheep and pigs.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of rateable properties in the district ... ..	26090	76
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ... ..	767	3
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats ...	564	3
(ii) Mice ...	19	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ... ..	701	10
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats ...	337	3
(ii) Mice ...	12	—

**SEWERS :** The City's sewers were thoroughly treated during the year.

# OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

## (A) REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(1) Class of Premises	(2) No. of Pre- mises newly registered during the year	(3) Total Number of registered premises at end of year	(4) No. of registered premises receiv- ing one or more general inspec- tions during the year
Offices ... ..	52	277	92
Retail Shops ... ..	68	436	119
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	7	41	30
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens ...	8	73	18
Fuel storage depots ... ..	—	—	—
Totals ...	135	827	259

(B) NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING  
GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED  
PREMISES ... .. 1439

## (C) ANALYSIS OF WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	3246
Retail shops	2948
Wholesale departments, warehouses	487
Catering establishments open to the public	622
Canteens	47
Fuel storage depots	—
Total	7350
Total Males	3237
Total Females	4113

## (D) EXEMPTIONS

Part I	—Space (Sec. 5(2) )	Nil
Part II	—Temperate (Sec. 6) Retail Shop	1
Part III	—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9) Retail Shop	1
Part IV	—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10(1) )	Nil



**OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963—cont.**

(E) PROSECUTIONS (Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year)

Section of Act or title of Regulations or Order		No. of Informations laid	No. of Informations leading to a conviction
(1)		(2)	(3)
Section	4 (ii)	1	1
„	6 (iv)	1	1
„	9 (ii)	2	2
„	10 (i)	3	3
„	24 (i)	1	1
„	7	1	1
„	9 (i)	1	1
Number of persons or companies prosecuted ...			SIX
Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 ...			NIL
Number of interim orders granted ...			NIL

(F) STAFF

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ...			SIX
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ...			ONE

**ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS**

Section	Number of Contraventions Found			
4	Cleanliness	...	...	10
5	Overcrowding	...	...	5
6	Temperature	...	...	143
7	Ventilation	...	...	20
8	Lighting	...	...	15
9	Sanitary conveniences	...	...	134
10	Washing facilities	...	...	57
11	Supply of drinking water	...	...	25
12	Clothing accommodation	...	...	2
13	Sitting facilities	...	...	10
14	Seats	...	...	3
15	Eating facilities	...	...	5
16	Floors, passage and stairs	...	...	155
17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	...	...	24
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	...	...	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	...	...	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	...	...	—
24	First aid	...	...	72
	Other matters	...	...	168
	Total	...	...	848

Number of written notices served during the year ...			349
Number of notices complied with during the year ...			270

## REPORTED ACCIDENTS

WORKPLACE	Number Reported		Number Investigated	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		
Offices ... ..	—	1	1	None of these accidents merited action by the City Council
Retail Shops ... ..	—	3	3	
Wholesale Warehouses, etc. ... ..	—	2	2	
Catering ... ..	—	5	5	
Canteens ... ..	—	—	—	
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	—	—	
Total ...	—	11	11	

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	15	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	302	97	21	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	14	14	1	—
Totals ...	331	111	22	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector (4) (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7	2	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	5	4	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	3	1	2	—	—
Totals ...	19	13	4	2	—

Regular visits were made to the large building sites and numerous small sites to inspect the sanitary arrangements for the workmen.

### OUTWORKERS

Addresses of Outworkers :—

Received from Employers ...	...	...	...	71
Received from Other Authorities ...	...	...	...	1
Forwarded to Other Authorities ...	...	...	...	4



CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

FOR

1967

## CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

*Chairman :*

ALD. J. A. SAVAGE, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUN. R. D. E. BAND

THE MAYOR, COUN. F. L. MACKMAN (*ex-officio*)THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, COUN. C. W. SWIFT (*ex-officio*)

ALD. A. W. L. ADAMS

ALD. A. W. CLEMENTS, M.M.

COUN. W. E. AUCLAND  
 COUN. D. W. BRACEY  
 COUN. W. M. V. BRIGGS  
 COUN. MRS. A. CHALMERS  
 COUN. M. D. W. COULSON  
 COUN. G. A. FOSTER

COUN. E. A. HALL  
 COUN. J. E. HALL  
 COUN. P. M. HEALY  
 COUN. P. E. NOBBS  
 COUN. G. R. RIDGWAY  
 COUN. C. W. SWIFT  
 COUN. R. TOPLEY  
 COUN. MRS. P. I. D. WEAVER

*plus two members of the County Council,  
 representing the County Education Committee :—*

COUNTY ALDERMAN A. WESLEY BLAKE, J.P.

COUNTY COUNCILLOR MRS. P. STEDMAN, O.B.E.

*six co-opted members :—*

MR. R. G. BLACKITH  
 REV. S. CUTHBERTSON  
 MRS. E. E. L. SAVAGE  
 MR. C. E. HALL  
 MR. J. H. ROBERTS  
 MR. P. R. WOOD

City Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Peterborough.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once more it gives me much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the Delegated School Health Service. This Service is a very heavy and responsible one, and is rapidly expanding. Again, I am indebted for the help given to me by Doctors working on a part-time sessional basis.

Despite the national shortage of Speech Therapists we have been fortunate to retain the services of two Speech Therapists working on a sessional basis.

In spite of serious limitations caused by the shortage of staff, Mr. A. E. Hurford, as Principal School Dental Officer, has endeavoured successfully to maintain a good Service, not only by seeing children in the City, but also by attending to school children in the Northern part of the County Council area.

It is very gratifying to note that Mr. C. P. Jones, Teacher of Hearing Impaired Children, has been appointed at County Council level, and I am very much indebted to him for the help he is giving in the special units for deaf children in the Caverstede Nursery School and the Dogsthorpe School.

Once more I am much indebted to Dr. B. F. Whitehead, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, for the help and support he is giving with many problem school children.

Finally, I wish to thank the City Education Officer and all Head Teachers for their co-operation and support and my Staff for their loyal and efficient service.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. SMEATON,

*School Medical Officer.*

November, 1968.



## SECTION IV

## PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

There were no changes in the School Health Medical Staff in 1967. Dr. Sutcliffe and Dr. Gerada continue to work on a sessional basis.

At the 31st December, 1967 the school population of the City of Peterborough was registered as 12,065. A total of 3,355 routine inspections were carried out (see Table "A" for breakdown by age groups). This is an increase of approximately 300 over 1966. To this total must be added 1,007 re-inspections and 22 special examinations carried out during the year, giving a grand total of 4,384 inspections carried out compared with a total of 4,013 in 1966. An extremely satisfactory inspection rate when it is remembered that, other than one School Medical Officer, arrangements have to be made with General Practitioners to carry out the balance of the work on a sessional basis.

**(a) General Condition**

All children seen in 1967 were found to be in a generally satisfactory condition.

**(b) Defects Found by Routine Inspections**

Details are set out in Tables "A" and "D" classified by age groups and defects. 4.6% of pupils were found to have some defect requiring immediate attention and, if not already undergoing treatment, were referred to their General Practitioner. A further 1,023 or 30.4% of the total, had minor conditions necessitating the child being seen again after a suitable period of observation, usually after six months or one year.

Skin conditions were found in 86 inspections, 23 of which required immediate attention.

The tendency to over-weight of many pupils referred to in the Annual Report continues to be a problem. Advice is given at the examination, together with an information sheet advising on suitable foods.

**(c) Treatment of Defects**

Treatments are carried out under the National Health Service and set out below are details of cases known to have been treated by the Hospital Service :—

*(i) Vision.*

716 cases treated at the Eye Clinic. 298 cases prescribed glasses.

*(ii) Ear, Nose and Throat.*

170 cases received operative treatment for adenoids or chronic tonsillitis.

*(iii) Skin.*

1 case treated.

(iv) *Other treatments.*  
2 minor ailments.

(v) *Child Guidance.*

151 children are known to have been treated by Dr. B. F. Whitehead, Consultant Child Psychiatrist, at his Clinic. Dr. Whitehead has supplied a breakdown of his present case load of City children and makes the following comments :—

“During the year Mrs. Johnson was appointed to fill the vacancy of Psychiatric Social Worker. She is a fully qualified psychiatric social worker with several years’ experience in children’s psychiatry.

The post of Clinical Psychologist remains vacant and the Educational Psychologists have continued to provide their services and psychologically tested children in the schools or clinic and have advised about educational treatment.

The liaison between the Medical Officer of Health and his deputies, between the School Welfare Department; the Mental Welfare Department; the Children’s Department and the Probation services has continued and been strengthened.

There is, however, still the need for adequate provision for the assessment and treatment of the more disturbed younger adolescent who often presents as a school phobia and who requires some form of residential assessment.

Some of the older boys have been admitted to the Unit at Raucby Hospital, but there is no similar provision for girls.

I understand that a survey of children with reading difficulties has been undertaken and look forward to the further provisions being made for the remedial teaching of these children and those with other learning difficulties.

I have little comment to make on the clinic statistics except to state that whilst the source of the referral gives some relevant information the School Medical Officer may initiate the referral when the presenting symptoms are brought first to his notice or may ask the General Practitioner to refer the patient.”



<i>New cases seen</i>						<i>Total</i>
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	90
Number taken on for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	42
<i>Source of cases</i>						
School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	17
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	55
Consultants	...	...	...	...	...	8
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	...	4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	6
						90
Cases under treatment brought forward from 1966						61
Cases closed during 1967	...	...	...	...	...	95

### SPEECH THERAPY

Clinics have been held at the Town Hall and in Schools with co-operation from all staff. This has been difficult for some Head Teachers who are already short of accommodation.

There has been a continuous flow of referrals so that we are never without a waiting list.

Eleven deaf children continue to be seen as regularly as is possible.

There are 22 speech defective children in Orchard Street School. Several of these children are grossly retarded in speech and language and will greatly benefit from regular speech therapy.

Of the 142 children treated by the Authority's Speech Therapists during the year 121 were City children and 20 resident in the County area and one child was resident in the County of Rutland dealt with by arrangement with the County Medical Officers.

At the end of 1967 7 children were on the waiting list for treatment, 29 had been discharged as satisfactory and one child had left the area.

### HANDICAPPED PUPILS

52 children were examined during 1967 as cases possibly requiring special educational treatment and appropriate recommendations were made to either the City Education Officer or the County Medical Officer where the question of residential schooling or attendance at the Junior Training Centre arose. 45 cases were dealt with as educationally subnormal or unsuitable for education at school. 4 physically handicapped cases and 3 cases of maladjusted.



(i) *Educationally subnormal.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Education Act 1944 the future educational needs of 45 children were ascertained following referral, usually by Head Teachers or the Consultant Child Psychiatrist.

20 boys and 10 girls were found to be educationally subnormal and were recommended for admission to one of the two special schools in the area, Orchard Street (boys) and Orton Hall (girls). Amongst the boys was one case, who had been attending the Junior Training Centre, Peterborough, for some time and following satisfactory reports from the Training Centre Supervisor and further I.Q. tests, was considered to be now suitable for education in school.

It was not necessary to recommend any educationally subnormal pupil for residential schooling.

15 other cases were tested, 8 of whom (5 boys and 3 girls) were found to have I.Q.'s sufficiently high to recommend that they remain in an ordinary school, but receive special educational treatment in a special class for backward children.

During the year 2 boys appeared to be backward and were recommended for a period of observation in the Observation Unit attached to Orchard Street Special School prior to being officially ascertained in connection with their future educational requirements.

5 children (2 boys and 3 girls) were found to be unsuitable for education at school and were referred to the Local Health Authority for admission to the Junior Training Centre.

(ii) *Maladjusted.*

Two boys aged 13 and 12 were recommended for admission to a school for maladjusted pupils of Grammar School calibre and a 10 year old boy was recommended for admission to a residential school for maladjusted pupils. The Consultant Child Psychiatrist was closely concerned with all three cases.

(iii) *Physically Handicapped.*

One case, a boy of 14 whose family moved into the area in October 1967 was found to require special educational treatment in a special school for spastics.

(iv) *Deaf.*

In addition to the cases in special schools, facilities are available for the education of severely deaf children in Peterborough. Initially this is in the Caverstede Road Nursery School where the headmistress takes a special interest in this type of child. The school is wired with the loop system and incorporates the use of speech trainers and tape recorders. At the present time an average of 6 severely deaf children are in attendance. One severely deaf child attends this unit from the County area.

After leaving Caverstede Road similar facilities are available at Dogsthorpe School for suitable cases.

29 children in City Schools had been provided with hearing aids at 31st December, 1967. 6 new instruments were supplied in 1967, 2 under the National Health Service arrangements and 4 Commercial aids by the Local Authority, free of charge following recommendations by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants.

## SOCIAL WORKER FOR HANDICAPPED SCHOOL LEAVERS

Mr. F. R. Gibbins, Welfare Officer for the Physically Handicapped, has submitted the following report :—

“The particularly pleasing feature of the past year has been that the great majority of the leavers placed in employment as the result of our combined efforts, have held their jobs and have been content to persevere in the placement found for them.

This reflects credit on Schools which, everywhere, are becoming increasingly outward looking, with schemes to introduce senior pupils to the world of work, in some cases involving an actual week at work during the final school year. Especially for the less able and handicapped leaver, such experience proves to give rise to much more confidence in themselves and their hopes and expectations of the wider world. This would not be possible, however, without the warm co-operation of many employers and supervisors.

However, the work stability first mentioned above unfortunately also contributes to firms reaching the limit of the number of less able workers they can practically cope with and there seems little prospect that the supply of this level of employment will ever meet demand. The situation is further hardened by our continuing economic difficulties, which inevitably limit the public resources available for special projects for the handicapped, as well as directly affecting industry and the level of employment.

There will always be the fringe group of leavers who need further time and training before they may become properly employable and in respect to this the new Adult Training Centre at Eye will for several, mean a much needed opportunity, for it can be seen how demoralising and debilitating it is for those who, on leaving school, may otherwise face months at home without adequate occupation, a situation which, ideally, should not be allowed to arise.

The degree of support available for the young worker from home is the other telling factor and failure here can jeopardise successful transition. It is in these cases that the worker has a particularly important role.”



(iv) *A complete list of handicapped children from the City of Peterborough who are in residential accommodation is given below :—*

	<i>Total</i>
<b>PARTIALLY SIGHTED.</b>	
Lickey Grange School ... ..	1
<b>DEAF.</b>	
Yorkshire Residential School for Deaf, Doncaster ...	1
<b>EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL.</b>	
Littleton House School, Girton, Cambridge ... ..	3
Royal Eastern Counties Special Schools—	
Greenwood School, Halstead ... ..	1
Crowthorne School, Edgworth ... ..	1
Orton Hall School, Peterborough ... ..	4
<b>MALADJUSTED.</b>	
Holme Park School, Rotherfield ... ..	1
Potterspury Lodge, Towcester ... ..	1
Swalecliffe Park, Banbury ... ..	1
Farney Close School Ltd., Bolnet Court, Bolney, Sussex ... ..	1
Heanton School, Heanton Hill, Braunton, Devon ...	1
Battisborough School, Plymouth ... ..	1
Morley Hall ... ..	1
<b>PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.</b>	
Lingfield Hospital Special School, Lingfield ... ..	1
Ian Tetley Memorial Home, Harrogate ... ..	1
Chailey Heritage School ... ..	1
The Warlies, Waltham Abbey ... ..	1
Irton Hall School ... ..	1
<b>DELICATE.</b>	
St. John's Open Air School for Boys, Turpins Lane, Woodford Green ... ..	2
St. Patrick's Open Air School, Hayling Island ...	2
Port Regis School, Broadstairs, Kent ... ..	1
<b>SPEECH DEFECT.</b>	
Ovingdean Hall School, Brighton ... ..	1

### SCHOOL NURSING SERVICE

Three School Nurses are employed in the Department, one of whom is a qualified Health Visitor. A total of 4,384 examinations were carried out on school children in 1967 at periodic, special and re-inspections. All examinations were attended by a School Nurse with a large proportion of her time



being spent in pre-medical work such as vision testing, weighing and measuring. Each Nurse is, at all times, looking for opportunities to promote better health education, but as yet it has not been possible to develop this aspect of the service in view of the large amount of routine work involved with a steadily increasing school population. However, it was possible to arrange two courses of talks to senior school leavers on Mothercraft.

27,347 examinations were carried out in the course of routine hygiene inspections. 102 individual pupils were found to be infested with vermin. In accordance with the provisions of Section 54 of the Education Act 1944, 72 cleansing notices were issued. These were followed up in one case by the issue of a Cleansing Order. Initial cleansing was carried out in the School Clinic in 25 cases.

Routine foot inspections are carried out in all Schools.

All pupils referred as having a possible hearing loss are given an audiometer test by a School Nurse as a matter of routine. If necessary the resultant audiogram is passed to the child's General Practitioner for any action he considers necessary.

### Enuresis Alarms

The Authority now has 10 bell alarms for issue on loan to families, normally for an initial period of not less than 3 months, usually following the recommendation of a General Practitioner or a Hospital Board Paediatrician. The system requires the full co-operation of both child and parent. Where this is not present the alarm is often not effective. It is noted also that treatment is less likely to prove effective if there is an underlying emotional problem. Instruments were loaned to 27 cases in 1967, over 50% of which showed a satisfactory result as indicated below :—

Issued	...	...	...	...	...	27
Successful	...	...	...	...	...	15
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	...	10
Not used	...	...	...	...	...	1

### School Clinic

One school clinic is available in the City. This is situated in the Town Hall and is held at 10.00 a.m. each Monday morning during school term time. A School Medical Officer is available.

An appreciable amount of the work of the School Nursing Service, as detailed above, is carried out at the clinic, but in addition in 1967 the following cases were dealt with.

41 pupils were examined in connection with the completion of freedom from infection certificates prior to return to special school.

114 children were seen to ascertain their fitness for part-time employment outside school hours.

1 skin condition and 2 minor injuries received treatment.

In addition, the following special examinations were carried out on behalf of the Education Authority :—

Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	23
Infant Helpers	...	...	...	...	...	30
School Meals Service	...	...	...	...	...	35
Other Staff (Clerical etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	14

### SCHOOL MEALS

The number of schools receiving school meals	...	...	37
The number of children receiving school meals	...	...	6722
The number of kitchens completed and supplying meals			23
The number of sculleries erected or adapted and in use	...		9
The total number of full time staff employed	...	...	1
The total number of part time staff employed	...	...	359

### SCHOOL MILK

The number of schools receiving milk under the Schools Milk Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
The number of children receiving milk at school on 31st December, 1967 :							
In Nursery Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
In Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	6318
In Secondary Modern Schools			...	...	...	...	1785
In Comprehensive Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
In Secondary Grammar Schools			...	...	...	...	812
Total number of children receiving milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	8965

Non-maintained schools supplied with milk :

School	Number of Pupils on Register.	Number of Pupils taking Milk.
Park Road Nursery ... ..	30	30
Werrington Kindergarten ... ..	28	28
Westwood House ... ..	315	310

Only Pasteurised milk was supplied.

### IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

#### New Buildings.

Fulbridge County Infants' ...	One additional classroom and extra sanitary facilities.
Eastholm Boys' Secondary ...	Two mobile classrooms.
Eastholm Girls' Secondary ...	One mobile classroom.
Thorpe County Junior Mixed	One mobile classroom.
Thorpe County Infants' ...	One mobile classroom.



**Improvements.**

County Grammar School for Girls	Adaptation of annexe classroom as science laboratory.
Orchard Street E.S.N.                      ...	Adaptation of former science block to provide two classrooms, sanitary and storage accommodation.
West Town County Primary	Partial remodelling and extension of existing building.

## REPORT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR THE YEAR 1967

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained Primary, Secondary and Grammar Schools, Nursery and Special Schools for which we are responsible is 14,824.

This includes some schools in the Northern part of the County, the pupils of which are treated in the City Dental Clinic by special arrangement with the County Council.

I am pleased to say that the staff has been increased by one part-time assistant who does three half days a week and commenced on 2nd October.

The Dental Clinic consists of two surgeries in the Town Hall and we treat school children, pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers.

General Anaesthetic sessions are held once a week on Tuesday mornings and I am indebted to Dr. Harrison for the administration of the Nitrous Oxide.

There is an ever increasing demand for specialist orthodontic treatment and we have a large number of cases being treated by appliances and there are also a lot who are corrected by extractions only.

Orthodontic treatment is the correction of malocclusion and I find that about 20% of all school children require some form of orthodontic treatment.

If they do not have it they will be handicapped both in function and in appearance.

In many cases the chief cause is the premature loss of deciduous teeth. This can be prevented by regular treatment of children before they enter school.

There are, however, many other factors—heredity and bad habits such as thumb-sucking. To control these factors and seek advice parents should bring their children for examination *at an early age*.



The following schools were inspected during the year :—

Dogsthorpe Infants.  
Queens Drive Infants.  
Gunthorpe Juniors.  
John Mansfield Secondary Modern.  
St. Mark's Junior Boys.  
St. Augustine's C.E.  
King's Grammar.  
Barnack C.E.  
St. Thomas More Juniors.

The number of children inspected was 3,517 and the number requiring treatment was 2,118—60% requiring treatment.

I should like to thank Mr. P. H. Burke, the Consultant Orthodontic Surgeon to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, who visits the Peterborough Memorial Hospital once a week and advises and treats a large number of school children. I should also like to thank the Dental Nurses for their continued loyal service.

A. E. Hurford,  
Chief Dental Officer.

## STATISTICS

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special School).

Table "A": Periodic Medical Inspections.

Age of Groups inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin).		
		Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any other condition recorded at Part II.	Total Individual Pupils.
		No.	No.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1963 and later	68	68	—	—	—	—
1962	547	547	—	1	17	17
1961	541	541	—	11	36	43
1960	46	46	—	—	1	1
1959	47	47	—	1	—	1
1958	37	37	—	1	3	4
1957	38	38	—	3	1	4
1956	810	810	—	18	17	35
1955	346	346	—	11	9	17
1954	21	21	—	—	1	1
1953	374	374	—	5	2	7
1952 and earlier	480	480	—	17	9	26
TOTAL	3,355	3,355	—	68	96	156

Table "B" : Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	22
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	1007
			Total ...	<u>1029</u>

Table "C" : Infestation with Vermin.

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	27,347
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested		102
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	... ..	72
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	... ..	1



Table "D"

Defects found by Medical Inspections during the year.

## Periodic and Special Inspections.

Defect or Disease				Periodic Inspections.				Special Inspections
				Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
Skin ... ..	T.	9	6	8	23	—		
	O.	27	16	20	63	—		
Eyes (a) Vision ...	T.	12	19	33	64	4		
	O.	23	27	43	93	1		
(b) Squint	T.	7	1	—	8	—		
	O.	11	—	2	13	—		
(c) Other ...	T.	1	1	2	4	2		
	O.	5	1	8	14	—		
Ears (a) Hearing	T.	1	1	1	3	—		
	O.	34	4	10	48	1		
(b) Otitis Media	T.	4	—	—	4	—		
	O.	14	2	7	23	—		
(c) Other ...	T.	—	—	—	—	—		
	O.	3	1	3	7	—		
Nose and Throat	T.	8	1	3	12	—		
	O.	120	21	53	194	—		
Speech ... ..	T.	9	—	1	10	—		
	O.	30	9	2	41	—		
Lymphatic Glands	T.	1	—	—	1	—		
	O.	10	3	3	16	—		
Heart ... ..	T.	—	1	—	1	—		
	O.	22	7	16	45	—		
Lungs ... ..	T.	3	—	1	4	—		
	O.	34	2	13	49	—		
Developmental :								
(a) Hernia...	T.	3	—	—	3	—		
	O.	10	1	4	15	—		
(b) Other ...	T.	1	—	1	2	—		
	O.	18	6	47	71	—		
Orthopaedic :								
(a) Posture	T.	3	—	1	4	1		
	O.	22	11	20	53	—		
(b) Feet ...	T.	2	1	8	11	—		
	O.	25	7	9	41	2		
(c) Other ...	T.	—	1	2	3	—		
	O.	9	14	9	32	—		

**Table ‘D’** (cont’d)—Defects found by Medical Inspections during the year.

Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
Nervous System :						
(a) Epilepsy	T.	—	2	1	3	—
	O.	5	2	1	8	—
(b) Other ...	T.	—	—	2	2	—
	O.	47	3	15	65	3
Psychological :						
(a) Develop-	T.	1	—	1	2	—
ment	O.	10	1	7	18	1
(b) Stability	T.	—	—	—	—	—
	O.	21	3	16	40	—
Abdomen ...	T.	—	—	—	—	—
	O.	6	5	10	21	—
Other ...	T.	—	—	—	—	—
	O.	21	20	12	53	3

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

**Table ‘E’**: Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	45
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	671
Total ...	716
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ... ..	298

Table "F" : Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Received operative Treatment :	
(a) for diseases of the ear ... ..	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	170
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	20
	—
	190
	—
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :—	
(a) in 1967 ... ..	6
(b) in previous years ... ..	23

Table "G" : Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments ... ..	—
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects... ..	—
	—
Total ...	—
	—

Table "H" : Diseases of the Skin.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Ringworm : (a) Scalp ... ..	—
(b) Body ... ..	—
Scabies ... ..	1
Impetigo ... ..	—
Other skin diseases ... ..	—
	—
Total ...	1
	—



Table "I" : Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	151

Table "J" : Speech Therapy.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	148

Table "K" : Other Treatment Given.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ...	2
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	—
(d) Pupils provided with Enuresis Alarms	27
Total ...	29

TABLE "L"

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

## (i) Attendance and Treatment.

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit ... ..	627	677	171	1,475
Subsequent visits ... ..	462	1,154	261	1,877
Total visits ... ..	1,089	1,831	432	3,352
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...	118	126	31	275
Fillings in permanent teeth	197	1,003	385	1,585
Fillings in deciduous teeth	63	8	—	71
Permanent teeth filled ...	163	832	336	1,331
Deciduous teeth filled ...	62	8	—	70
Permanent teeth extracted	43	247	76	366
Deciduous teeth extracted	605	305	—	910
General anaesthetics ...	191	161	17	369
Emergencies ... ..	284	219	45	548

Number of Pupils x-rayed ... ..	98
Prophylaxis ... ..	359
Teeth otherwise conserved ... ..	1,223
Number of teeth root filled ... ..	1
Inlays ... ..	—
Crowns ... ..	—
Courses of treatment completed ...	1,585

## (ii) Othodontics.

Cases remaining from previous year ...	35
New cases commenced during year ...	51
Cases completed during year ... ..	48
Cases discontinued during year ... ..	6
No. of removable appliances fitted ...	72
No. of fixed appliances fitted ... ..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ...	21

## (iii) Presthetics.

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ...	1	17	5	23
Number of dentures supplied	1	17	5	23

*iv) Anaesthetics.*

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officer ... Nil.

*(v) Inspections.*

(a)	First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	...	A.	2,491
(b)	First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils	...	B.	1,026
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	...		2,118
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	... ..		1,902
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	... ..	C.	324
	Number of (c) found to require treatment	... ..		308

*(vi) Sessions.*

Sessions devoted to treatment	... ..	404
Sessions devoted to inspection	... ..	16
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	4













